New York Daily Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—English newspapers generally regard the proposed transfer of battleships as a strategic move growing out of the acquisition of the Philippines and the Russo-Japanese war; gerious complications between Japan and America are not considered probable in the near future. — The French battleship Herbe was sunk in her dock at Toulon to prevent an explosion from a fire near her powder magazine. — The reported anval activity is causing excitement in the Philippines; all the Japanese laborers in the navy yard at Olongapo have been discharged. Tokto received quietly the news of the reported sending of battleships to the Pacific Coast. — Three men were killed in a muthy the reported sending of battleships to the Fachic Coast. — Three men were killed in a muting of members of a disciplinary battalion at Bobrinsk; revolutionists attacked a detachment guarding nine political prisoners who escaped six being recaptured. — The terms of the being recaptured. —— The terms of the rger of the Mexican Central and Mexican National lines were made public by the gover ment. —— French courts have rendered number of decisions restoring to helrs of Cath lics money bequeathed to the Church for masses for the repese of the souls of the dead.

President Failères has postponed his trip to Norway. Sweden and Denmark until 1908; he will visit the disturbed sections of the country in September; parliament will adjourn on July 12

DOMESTIC .- The President went on a picnic, having his first whole day's rest since his vaca-tion began. — John D. Rockefeller was a witness in the Standard Oil hearing before Judge Landis in Chicago. — Henry H. Rogers ar-Landls in Chicago. Henry H. Rogers arrived at his summer home, in Fair Haven, Mass.

— The National Association of Deaf Mutes, in convention at Norfolk, Va., adjourned to meet convention at Norfolk, Va., adjourned to meet again in 1910, probably in Colorado Spriegs.

— The cable of the inclined ratiroad at Prospect House, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., broke, sending two cars to the bottom; several persons were injured. — Governor Guild of Massachusetts ordered an investigation of the charges of the so-called striking cadets of the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise. — Judge Robert N. Chamberlin, of the Merrimack County Superior Court, of New Hampshire, appointed two co-masters to assist Judge Aldrich to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to transact business and care for her own interests.

CITY.-Stocks were strong. - The detec-mysterious explosion. —— Reports from the Health Department yesterday showed that the death rate for June 29 was lower than for the corresponding week in 1906. —— Corporation Counsel Ellison submitted figures to the Attor-Electric Service Company, backed by "Fig Tin" Sullivan, asked for a messenger call franchise. THE WEATHER -- Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 83 degrees; lower, 64.

We desire to seinful our readers scho are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as de

sired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

FOURTH OF JULY ABUSES.

It is to be regretted that generally lenient sentences were imposed by magistrates last Friday on persons arrested for violating the firearms law on July 4. Several hundred prisoners were arraigned in the courts for discharging pistols, but most of them escaped with the payment of trivial fines. Such punishment hardly fitted the offence, for these carriers of concealed weapons not only disregarded the every day injunction against the unlicensed use of firearms, but helped to turn what should be an inspiring and impressive national holiday into a mere orgy of tumult, disorder and de-

The whole city was stirred a couple of months ago when the lives of two policemen were sacrificed to the mania for carrying deadly weapons which seems to have attacked so large an element among the ignorant, excitable and potentially lawless in this community. great hue and cry was raised and the police set about disarming the lawbreakers. But the effects of that crusade seem to have been shortlived, for simply to do honor to the corrupted tradition of din making on Independence Day four lives were sacrificed through the reckless use of pistols, and the law was openly defied by thousands of men and boys giving license to their disorderly propensities under the guise of patriotic enthusias

Commissioner Bingham frankly admits that he has not enough policemen available to suppress the pestiferous use of firearms on the Fourth of July. He says-and no doubt with justice—that he would have to have "a police-"man for every block and a policeman on the "roofs of every block" to cope with the situation; and even then some miscreant would "fire a pistol outside of a window just to see "the policeman look surprised," The fault for this scandalous disregard of law and safety lies not so much with the police, perhaps, as with the public, which too good naturedly toierates abuses which it has grown to think are necessary accompaniments of our perverted and rowdy ridden Fourth. We must regain a clearer conception of what the holiday means and how it should be observed before we can strip it of its present decadent, irrational and obnoxious features.

Against the promiscuous and senseless use of fireworks there is no legal bar; and fireworks claim ten victims to every one credited to the illegal discharge of guns and pistols. The present day use of fireworks is-in cities and | surface to terrestrial observers when (as is the are cared for at hospitals and dispensaries, and

towns, at least—an unmitigated nuisance. children with almost criminal heedlessness. We not enveloped, as most of the other planets seem have laws forbidding the sale of alcoholic to be, in a veil of clouds, and the absence of drinks to minors and of injurious drugs to such a screen wonderfully facilitates scrutiny. minors and adults. There is no reason why the saie of equally destructive articles like fire-chiefly attributable to those singular markings gratifying indication of our increasing care for works should not be strictly guarded. Com- on its surface which Schiaparelli called "camissioner Bingham suggests that fireworks be nals" and some of the characteristics of which man has been designated for the special duty sold at retail only for a few hours in the morning of the Fourth of July. This restriction would greatly reduce the casualties they cause, while not altogether banishing their use. But it might be even better to prohibit their sale to or use by any but licensed handlers for purposes of public display. The promiseuous explosion of fireworks in the streets has no rational aim and ought to be abandoned. It is not worth one tithe of the money it costs or the annoyance, losses and suffering it causes,

THE NEW PARTY OF MORAL IDEALS.

The recent aunouncement that the Independence League was going to enter the field of national politics has been followed by evidences of its activity. Its methods apparently are to be the old ones which were tried out so theroughly upon the voters of this state last fall. The year seems to have furnished no new munitions of war. A recent article on the Public Service Commissions in "The Evening Journal" might have been written in preparation for last year's campaign, provided, of course, the commissions had been in existence then.

There is in the article the same consideration for the facts that made last year's campaign remarkable. The public is told, for example, that the new law "specifically legalizes mergers," permitting "mergers hitherto con-"sidered illegal, by pretending to regulate the 'amount of the merger's capital stock." The implication is that mergers were formerly against the law and are now permitted. Mergers never have been illegal. The new law forbids them unless the Public Service Commission's consent has been obtained. The article

When the gentlemen get ready to "merge" their corporations, all they need do is to begin watering up the stock of the separate corporations, and then merging them on that watered In the last big steal of the kind in New York-a steal that is legalized by this bill, put through largely in the interests of Thomas F. Ryan-the surface cars and the subway cars together in a merger. Then they added 000,000 to their stock. Under this law they \$108,000,000 to their stock. will simply have to add the \$108,000,000 in stock to the separate companies first and merge them afterward. So much for the merger clause, which partly accounts for the fact that the corporations are delighted with this bill.

This is written for people who know nothing about the new law. That law very strictly prohibits the "watering of stock" before, during or after merger or at any other time. And, of course, the assertion ' at Mr. Ryan or any other corporation manager controls the Gov ernor, and through the Governor the Public Service Commissions, is just as true as these two statements about the law.

Is this the sort of stuff on which a great national party is to be built up-a pure reform party, vital from its candid recognition of real, age which it does to them. The grounds of this issues, free from the trammels of past prejudices, the people's chosen, potent weapon when states of this Union it is held that a riparian militant democracy takes its next step forward, proprietor is entitled to indemnity for injury a party that will mean as much for the future as the Republican party, rising from the decrepit and discredited Whigs, meant for the in equity. In other states and in the Supreme future in 1856; in short, the new party of moral | Court of the United States the view prevails ideals? Oh, fudge and fustian! Moral ideals that the plaintiff is entitled to indemnity on the founded on a plain disregard of the facts! There is nothing easier to overestimate than the people's ignorance and folly.

NEW ENGLAND'S PROBLEM.

Ever since the influx of Canadians and Europeans into New England first became great ough to attract the attention of census enumerators the problems of the New England towns have been multiplying and growing more serious. All the old problems confronting the citizen have been complicated by the presence of a large number of persons with different codes of behavior and varying notions about civic rights and duties. The trials of the old inhabitants in maintaining good government during the deluge of immigrants have occasionally been brought to public notice, but rarely more surlkingly than last Wednesday night in Middletown, Conn., where a mob paraded the coln street, fought the police. dows, hurled giant crackers into stores and Aweilings and finally tried to break into the Mayor's private grounds-all because the Mayor, Professor Fisher, was determined to en-

force the city's Independence Day ordinances. Middletown typides the changing New Engand town, whose old laws and customs are being rudely broken down by newcomers who neither know the Puritans nor respect them. It is not enough to stamp all those who violate the ancient order with the "lawless element" brand. Technically, all the rioters of last Wednesday night were lawless and they should be punished for their misdeeds, but in all probability not a few of them were sincerely giving vent to what they considered righteous indignation at the rigidity of the authorities. Just because of this the problem is perplexing. It is hard to treat as common criminals men whose differing opinions lead them to fight for their 'rights." It is unpleasant to realize that rigid enforcement of the law must mean in many cases speedy repeal of sorely needed statutes. And it is most dangerous and immoral to compromise by ignoring the mandates of the statutes. Many New Englanders confess ruefully that unless the franchise is sternly limited the power may soon pass forever into the hands of persons untutored in town government and filled with lax ideas.

This danger is real. But its imminence should not deter the New Englanders from following Mayor Fisher's example of living up to the spirit of the law. Offenders, however well meaning they may be, must be brought to book; sibility that aggrieved persons may find relief respect for the law is one half of law. The and indemnity through the ordinary processes of perlis of a possible alien supremacy dwindle as soon as the newcomers have been taught to fear the law, even though they dissent honestly from some of its dictates. If New England is to train its immigrant factory hands and street laborers to be a wise majority in future civic life no better beginning can be made than by teaching that laws cannot be broken with impunity.

ARE OTHER WORLDS INHABITED?

Astronomers regard the hundred million stars that stud the heavens as suns. While they have practically no evidence that those bodies have families of planets like those which go circling around the central orb of our solar system. they concede that the supposition is at least credible. In size, temperature and other characteristics the satellites of other suns may differ among themselves as do the sister planets of the earth. If, therefore, it could be demonstrated that any of the latter was the abode of creatures endowed with intellect it would not be unreasonable to believe that thousands-perhaps millions-of other worlds were inhabited by beings akin to man. This stupendous possibility, to say nothing of the feasibility of communication with the residents of Mars-If it has any-invests the study of that body with than an equal number of permanent residents, the profoundest interest.

It is particularly fortunate that the planet which in its apparent fitness to sustain life ing of their needs. There would be an impresmost nearly resembles the earth can be studied more advantageously than the other members it possible to secure them, of the numbers of of the family to which it belongs. Venus at times comes as close to the earth as Mars does, year are lodged and fed in New York hotels but it then presents its dark side for inspection. Since the orbit of Mars lies outside the earth's. the ruddy planet offers a brilliantly illuminated leges of libraries and museums and parks, who

The suspicion that Mars may be inhabited is are described on another page of The Tribune to-day. With true scientific caution the distinguished Italian disavowed any intention to interpret these lines by the name he gave them though he thought that certain changes in their visibility, color and breadth were associated somehow with the succession of the sensons on Mars. Indeed, as soon as it was understood that the lines ranged in width from thirty to a hundred and fifty miles the absurdity of the notion that they could be artificial highways became manifest. That they represent an exercise of engineering skill in the interest of agriculture rather than commerce, and that they consist of belts of vegetation made possible through irrigation, are more plausible suggestions, no doubt They appeal more strongly to popular fancy than the theory that the lines are crevices sim-

ilar to those on the moon. If there is little promise that the key to the principal mystery will be found in the near future, at least two disputed points are likely soon to be cleared up. Photography will assis in showing whether the lines on Mars are imaginary or not. When the returns are all in from this year's observations it ought to be possible to say with some degree of certainty whether or not Mars has canals and also whether any of them ever appear double. If Mr. Percival Lowell definitely settles these questions he will perform an extremely creditable service.

THE LAW ON STREAM POLLUTION.

Governor Hughes's eminently appropriate and desirable order to the State Commissioner of Health to look into the matter of the alleged pollution of certain streams in this state, and the activity of a committee in New Jersey which is trying to redeem the lower part of the Raritan River from revolting and dangerous contamination, give timely point to the publication in "The Engineering Record" of a synopsis of an interesting decision recently made by Justice Hainer, of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in the case of a farmer who brought suit for damages against the city of Guthrie because its discharge of its sewage into Cottonwood Creek had so polluted the water of that stream as to deprive him on his farm a little down stream of his former and normal use of it. In deciding the suit favorably to the plaintiff Justice Hainer took occasion to review elaborately a number of former decisions in similar cases in various courts in this country and in England, the result being an instructive compendium of judicial opinions on the general subject of the pollution of streams with sewage.

Generally speaking, the consensus of opinion is that the pollution of streams with sewage is not permissible with impunity, and that it may be stopped by injunction or that indemnity may be collected by riparian proprietors for the damopinion vary. In England and in some of the done to him on the broad ground of com sense and natural justice, proceedings being had ground that his use of water is a property right and that in depriving him of that use by polluting the water with sewage the municipality takes private property for public use within the meaning of the United States Constitution. The courts of other states have made similar decisions on the similar ground that private property is taken or damaged within the meaning of the constitutions of those states. Still other states hold that the riparian proprietor is entitled to indemnity because the discharge of sewage into the stream constitutes a muisance All agree that indemnity may be recovered for proved damages, and some hold in addition that injunctions may be issued against the continuation of the nulsance. The only exceptions are certain not very explicit decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana in the cases of certain complaints against the city of Valparaiso for polluting with sewage the waters of Salt Creek, and even these do not seem directly to oppose the otherwise unanimous and universal judgment.

It is not, of course, contended that a riparlar proprietor is entitled to receive water always in pristine parity. The natural surface drainage may flow into the stream, and if it is sufficient to contaminate it there is apparently no legal remedy. But what is unlawful is for a municipality to collect sewage artificially and pour it into a stream to such an extent as to make the water unfit for former uses; or, if the impossibility of disposing of sewage otherwise makes it necessary thus to pollute a stream the city may take the bed of the stream for a sewer under the right of eminent domain, but It must make suitable compensation to the owners of riparian lands, just as though it had taken their land instead of water. All this, it will be observed, applies to municipalities situated upon the banks of the streams in question. The case is still stronger against private establishments, such as factories, which pollute the streams with poisonous waste and which have no right of eminent domain, and also against allen municipalities-like those in the Bronx Valley, which want to pour their sewage into the Hudson-which have not even the natural right of surface drainage into the streams, It is to be hoped that under Governor Hughes's urging the State Commissioner of Health will find a way to rid the upper Hudson and other streams of the pollution which they now suffer. If not, while we would not incite litigiousness, we must express the belief that the opinions and decisions cited by Justice Hainer indicate a posthe law.

MINISTERING TO STRANGERS.

An impressive reminder of the magnitude of the metropolis, or of one important feature of its greatness, is given in the formal appointment by the Protestant Episcopal Church of one of its clergymen-the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson-to serve as what is variously termed a "hotel chaplain" and a "chaplain to

strangers." Apart from the multitude of permanent residents who, for the sake of economy, for love of care-free luxury, because of the vexations and difficulties, if not the impossibilities, of the domestic service problem, or for other reasons, live in hotels instead of private domfeiles, there is an enormous hotel population in New York of a purely transient character. For business, for health, for pleasure, or in the course of their travels, myriads of people of all classes and conditions visit the city every year, for periods measured by hours, days or weeks-more, perhaps, than thus visit any other city in the world; certainly more than thus visit any save one or two.

These visitors, of course, used all sorts of ministrations, in some respects actually more and a very considerable proportion of both public and private attention is given to the supplysive showing in comprehensive statistics, were these non-residents who in the course of a and boarding houses, who are entertained in theatres and concert halls, who enjoy the privicertainly enough of them to make by themselves a large city.

It is not only an impressive reminder of this urbs in urbc, as we have said, but also a other than purely material things, that a clergyof ministering to the spiritual needs of this multitude of strangers. Such needs are fre quent, they are often urgent, and they are not always easily supplied except in such a way as that which has just been devised and 170vided. For these visitors are subject to all the ommon requirements of humanity-of baptism, of the solemnization of matrimony, of the burial of the dead, and of such consolation, Instruction or advice as most people instinctively seek from a minister of religion. The perma nent resident, even if not directly connected with any church, generally knows some neighboring elergyman to whom he can turn with confidence. The stranger does not, and while it might be easy to find a minister through inquiry, there would be no assurance of finding one whose other duties left him free to respond to the call, nor could the stranger apply to one thus found at random with the confidence which he would feel in a man specially selected and set apart by authority for that very work.

Some former efforts which have been made n one way or another thus to minister to strangers have by their somewhat dublous results emphasized the need of a better system, of indeed just such a judicious choice and authoritative appointment as have now been made. For obviously in the performance of such a work as is before him the "chaplain to strangers" has need of a versatility, an adaptability, a freedom from sensationalism and self-advertising, and, above all, a wise and firm discretion. That such qualities are possessed by Dr. Wason, and that they will be successfully employed by him in the important work to which he has been commissioned, there is reason to believe, and we may expect that from the application of his experience and devotion to this interest ing field of labor new credit will be reflected upon this city for the spiritual as well as the physical, intellectual and social care which it takes of the strangers within its gates.

Colonel Watterson has folined the guessers in "The World's" "What is a Democrat?" contest

A Democrat is not a Socialist, nor a Populist, A Democrat is not a Socialist, but a repulsion or a Federalist, but a plain, blunt man who loves his country, believes in its free institutions and is true to the Constitution of the United States srictly construed and faithfully executed in all its vitality, state and national.

Can any other Democrat, looking into his inner consciousness, secure a snapshot as soothing and all-embracing as that?

As the Asbury Park which now enjoys the disfinction of being about the fastest thing out is a steamer and not the place after which the boat is named, its recent achievements mark no moral deterioration and afford no occasion for

To hundreds of Americans who have tarried awhile for wisdom's sake in old Heidelberg the mont, who arrived yesterday from Europe, are be-death of that veteran professor, Kuno Fischer, ing prepared for his occupancy throughout the will seem to be the sweeping away of the last old landmark of the ancient university. A fr. Mr. philosopher of the old school, a brilliant lecturer and excellent historian, a controversialist who loved success, a man with a very human dash of vanity in his make-up, "old Fischer" did more than any other one man at Heldelberg to fight the institution's losing battle against the prosale schools of Prussia.

Now that Dr. Aked has definitely broken off all entangling alliances with foreign lands by taking out his first American naturalization papers, he is freer than ever before to carry on his campaign for the Restful Life without being suspected of aiding transatiantic powers in fulling our merchants, diplomats and warriors into a state of innocuous indolence.

The story that a compound has been discovered possessing most of the properties of radium sairs, but costing much less, is doubly interesting. Should it prove true, certain practical work in medicine and surgery would be promoted and fresh stimulus would be imparted to the study of the mysterious phenomenon of radio-activity

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In speaking of the death of Professor Maximilian Schüller of the Berlin University, who died in that city last month, the "Tageblatt" says: "For years Dr. Schüller devoted his time to the study of can er. Hundreds of sufferers who were poor received treatment at his hands free, and he never wearled once to the conquest of which he devoted his life While experimenting with cultures in his laboratory he inoculated himself, and after lingering three months died of cancer of the stomach."

Owner of Motor Car (to chauffeur)—Have you a recommendation from your last employer? Chauffeur—No, sir; but I can get one in the ourse of a month or so. Owner of Motor Car—Why the delay? Chauffeur—He's in hospital.—Tit-Bits.

It is said that Lord Rosebery possesses the cost st collection of snuff boxes in the world. Many of them are solld gold, and some are set with orilliants. A curiously inlaid enamel snuff was at one time the property of Napoleon Bonaparte. A small black box studded with three diamonds belonged to the eminent statesman Pitt, while another, plainly inlaid with fine gold, was used by Fox. Although the collection only comprises twenty-two boxes altogether, its estimated value is \$175,000.

"Do you think there is any danger of race sulcide?" asked the apprehensive citizen.
"No," answered the man with several small boys; "but it's lucky that the Fourth of July does not come oftener."—Washington Star.

The Newfoundland fishermen, according to a consular report, have been attempting to make whale leather a commercial product, and are said to be meeting with some success. The average whale hide covers a surface of about fifteen hundred square feet. A square foot of the hide weighs from two to five ounces and is priced as high as 50 cents. The leather is unusually tough, and is said to have great wearing qualities, and may therefore be adapted to the covering of furniture, buggy tops and seats, and also automobile uses. It is also said that it can be used for boots and shoes. Leather made from the intestines of the whale resembles kid, and is thin and tough. It will take color readily, and is to be offered to glove manufacturers for making the long sleeved gloves now worn by women. Father-You should learn to keep everything in

its place, my son.

Arthur-Weil, won't you tell ma to keep her slip-per on her foot?-Illustrated Bits. Wives are still obtained by purchase in some

parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyshin, or the Volga, for example, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well-to-do family ranges from \$100 to \$200, and in special cases much higher sum is obtained. In the villages the lowest price is about \$25.

Bacon—Europe is said to have fifty languages, with 587 variations. Expert—Gee! Is that all the number of 'bus drivers they have in London?—Yonkers Statesman.

SUCCESSES WITHOUT EXCEPTION om The Oxford Magazine.

From The Oxford Magazine.

American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's are all successes, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid is no exception. They are generally at once men of letters, men of affairs, good speakers, good talkers. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is all these. He might have taken the D. Litt. or even the D. Sc., as well as the D. C. L. Editor of a "weekly," war correspondent, cotton planter, editor of The New-York Tribune, special envoy to France and England on many occasions, author of a Memoir of Talleyrand and of Expansion Problems, he is as versatile, accomplished and experienced as he is personally delightful.

towns, at least—an unmitigated nuisance, case this week) the interval between the two Dangerous explosives are put in the hands of bedies reaches a minimum. Besides, Mars is in either guardianship or arrest. There are

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Although the summer is now at its height, New York is very far from being deserted by so-Its members, of course, make a point of spending the week and in the country and at summer resorts, but on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays the fashionable restaurants and the iubs are crowded at the luncheon and the hour by those who have come up to the city either for business or for pleasure, or else who are just arriving from abroad or sailing for Europe. This week will bring whole boutloads of the smart set back from Europe, including Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, who have been in Paris for a trousview of Miss Sloane's wedding to William E. S. Griswold, at Lenox, in October; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, who were married last spring at Castle Point, Hoboken; Lucius K. Wilme Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, jr., with her children; Mrs. George Ogilvy Haig, Frederick G. Bourne, Charles D. Lanier and Kingdon and Jay Gould, whose parents and the younger children are still abroad, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould being at Aix-les-Bains, with their

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, on landing, will go to their place in the Adirondacks, which they have improved and altered since they purchased it from Mr. and Mrs. H McK. Twombly everal years ago; they will not be at Newpor mer, having sold their place there to William B. Leeds. Among their neighbors in the Addrondacks will be Mrs. T. H. Howard, Mrs. Vanderbilt's niece, who has rented the McCormick camp, on the Upper St. Regis, while Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have already arrived at their place near Paul Smith's, their daughter. Baroness Halkett, being established at out, nearby, after a long stay abroad. Mrs. J. Pierpent Morgan and Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Whitelaw Reld, with her father, D. O. Mills; the Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney will also be at their places in the Adirondacks, where camps are in greater demand this summer than for several years past.

There are almost as many well known people still leaving for Europe as there are returning Thus, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney sail the day after to-morrow for Europe with a party of friends, leaving their children at Newport at Mrs. Whitney's villa there, where she is spending the week end with her husband. After brief stays in Paris and in London, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will go at the end of the month to Holwick Hall, their place in Yorkshire, for the opening of the grouse season, during which they will entertain a succession of shooting parties, and where they will be joined by Miss Dorothy Whitney, who is now in Paris with Miss Rentrice Rend. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney sailed last week for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly go abroad on Thursday week, while Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their daughter go on Tuesday week, baving decided to spend the summer in Europe, owing to the impossibility of completing until next spring the extensive alterations now in progress at Friedhein the villa which they purchased from Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer last year.

Saratoga is already getting ready for the racing month of August. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, ir., and Cl ence Mackay will be there, and also Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, who have rented the Bishop villa, in Nelson avenue. Captain and Mrs. Warren Beach, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Kip and mest of the regular New York summer colony at Saratoga have niready arrived, and the season promises to be very gay indeed.

Mrs. J. H. Hammond acted as godmother at the christening a few days ago of the daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris at their coun-try place at Hull's Cove, Bar Harbor. Mrs. Morris was Miss Alice D. Shepard and is a daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and a granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Shepard will remain at Bar Harbor throughout the summer.

Mrs. B. Aymar Sands has gone to Southampton Long Island, and has opened her cottage there for

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have arrived at Bar Harbor. Me., on their yacht Lucille, and have opened their villa there for the season.

General and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley and the Misses Ripley have gone to Bar Harbor, Me., for

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, who are now in Europe, expect to return early in September, whe will go to their place at Monmouth Beach, N. J., for a few weeks,

Mrs. Edward Anthon is spending the summer at

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who have been at the Elysée Palace Hotel, in Paris, for the last two months, have left for Switzerland.

Miss Serena Rhinelander has rented a cottage at Narragansett Pier for the summer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have gone to Carlsbad, where they will spend three weeks, and will afterward go to Switzerland for a fortnight. Others at Carlsbad are Mr. and Mrs Theodore A. Havemeyer, with Miss Louise Sands; Mr. and Mrs. James Spever, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis lioffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, with Miss Blanche Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederic Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nott Potter have left their place Newport, where they are occupying Mrs, Edward C. Potter's villa, The Cedars.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who have een spending the season in Paris, will return to this country early next month, and after paying several visits at Newport and Bar Harbor will go to their place in New Jersey until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who had arranged to spend the summer abroad, have decided to return in time for the Newport season, and will arrive here in about a fortnight,

Mrs. Helen Morton has arrived from France, and is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at their place on the Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis have gone to Newport for the season, closing their home at Westbury, Long Island.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, R. I., July 6 .- The unrented cottages

here are fast being taken. Two more rentals were announced to-day. Richard Stevens, of New York, nas taken Mrs. H. R. Duryea's cottage in B Hill Road, and H. Anthony Dyer, of Providence has taken the E. B. Hall cottage on Easton's Point. The hostesses at dinner to-night were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. J. Low Harriman, Mrs. Charles P. H. Gilbert, Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. L. Q. Jones. Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. J. J. Wy-

ong, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr and at the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds have arrived for the season at Rough Point, which they purchased

last year from F. W. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, of San Francisco the recently returned from Europe, arrived at the Morrell cottage on Ochre Point to-day for the sea-

Registered at the Casino to-day were S. J. Colford, E. J. Curley, G. F. Milliken, Francis Hamilton, A. Fahnestock, R. Nelson Buckley, Alexander

Kehoe and H. C. Pell, jr.

After making an inspection of the improvements going on at Oakland Farm, her Portsmouth home. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Pauline French, returned to Sagamore Lake, in the Adirondacks, to-day.

Francis Hamilton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard for the week end. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Yoakum are entertaining Franklin A. Plummer, of New York.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Maria De Barril arrived for the season to-night.

Walter Howe, of New York, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will arrive for the sum mer on Monday.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 6.—The marriage of Mrs. Elste amp Bernard, widow of General R. F. Bernard, to Major Joseph T. Crabbs took place at the Decatur at noon to-day, Chaplain Pierce, of Washington Barracks, officiating. The bride had no attendants, but Colonel Echols, of West Point, served as best man for Major Crabbs. The bridegroom and his best man, as well as the few brother officers present, wore the white summer uniforms of officers of their rank. Mrs. Bernard wore an imported costume of white lace over chiffon and silk and carried lilles-of-the-valley and white sweetpeas, The wedding guests were limited in number on account of the delicate health of Mrs. Camp. the bride's mother, who gave her away. A breakfast followed the ceremony, and this afternoon Major and Mrs. Crabbs started for a short wedding journey. They will live in Washington next season.
Woodbury Blair, son of the late Montgomery

Blair, who was Postmaster General under President Lincoln, and Miss Emily Wallach, daughter of Mrs. Rose Brown Wallach, were married at 11 o'clock this morning at St. John's Church, in Lafayette Square. The Rev. Mr. Buck, of the Rock Creek Episcopal Church, officiated, only members of the two families and a small party of friends There was an array of flowers and foliage about the altar, and the bride wore a costume of mousseline and lace, with a white hat surmounted with pink plumes and pink flow-There were no attendants and no wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Blair, after a short wedding journey, will live at the old Blair homestead at Silver Spring, Md., until winter, when they will come to the capital and open the Blair home in Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite the White House. The courtship of Mr. Blair and his bride covers a period of eight years, but their wedding, hastily and simply planned, will be a surprise to their friends. Mrs. James Mitchell and Mrs. John Merriam are sisters of Mrs. Blair, her brother is Richard Wallach and her father was at one time Mayor of Washington.

The Assistant Secretary of State is spending the week end with his family at Westbury. Long Island, and will return here on Monday. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is making a visit of the same length to his family at Watch Hill, General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin are staying at

the Chevy Chase Inn and are engaged in superintending the construction of their new country house, which will be one of the most picturesque General and Mrs. Leonard Wood will arrive in this country from the Philippines next month, ac-

companied by their son, Leonard Wood, fr., whom they will place in school at Groton, where Kermit Roosevelt is now a student. General John M. Wilson will go to Bass Rocks next week, to remain for the rest of the summer.

PRESIDENT ON PICNIC.

Has First Whole Day of Rest Since Going to Oyster Bay.

By Telegraph to The Tribune 1 Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 6 .- For the first time since his summer vacation began the President enjoyed to-day an entire day of recreation with his family. Early in the morning luncheon baskets were packed and the entire household embarked from the J. West Roosevelt pier for Lloyd's Neck. Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and two or three friends were conveyed to the picule ground by the Sylph, while the President and his sons went by rowboat.

Secretary Loeb did not make his usual trip to the Hill and no visitors, social or official, were received during the day.

AUGUST BELMONT HOME AGAIN.

Presided at Fourth of July Celebration Aboard Ship-Won't Talk Business.

August Relmont, who sailed for Europe nearly a August Relmont who salled for Europe nearly a month ago, arrived here yesterday on the Campania. He declined to talk of his traction interests, explaining that his vacation would not end until he appeared at his office. Mr. Belmont presided at the Fourth of July celebration aboard the Campania and made a brief speech.

He received a wireless message on Friday from his son amounting that his horse Norman II had won a race in England while he was in mid-Atlantic. Mr. Belmont said he was more impressed this year than he had ever been before with the

this year than he had ever been before with the

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from abrond were: NAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FROM HAMBURG Senator Nelson W. Aldrich Mr. and Mrs. George B. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeck- Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
Clement.
Miss Marguerite M. Choare
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Col.
Occar Hammerstein. ST. LOUIS, FROM SOUTHAMPTON

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cald-Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Mura-well.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin.
CAMPANIA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

August Belmont.

James E. Dever.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Helland.

John S. Milne.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Helland.

John S. Milne.

Mr. and Mrs. William Preston.

OLDTIME IRRIGATION WORKS.

From The Utica Press.

From The Utica Press.

There is nothing new under the sun. It has been discovered that irrigation works existed in Arizona long before Columbus discovered America. An investigation by the Geological Survey has brought to light the ruins of an ancient canal, twenty feet below the present surface, constructed in prehisteric times, and in order to prevent the scorching climate from drinking up the water before it could be distributed over the fields the canal had been lined with some kind of cement which has withstood the elements for centuries. To-day in the same country, in the vicinity of Phenix alone, there are more than 300,000 acres of cultivated fields, producing cereals and grusses of every kind, and even tropical products for luxury as well as necessity. But the secret of the ancient canal builders who constructed their ditches so as to save the last drop of water still remains unsolved.

AN OLD GAME REVIVED.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Youth knows no limits to the use of things," said an oldtimer. "Some youngsters who have been deprived of roller skates since the hot wave arrived have revived a game which has created a demand for empty tomato cans and pasteboard boxes. The boys appropriate the boxes and slip one on over each leg, while with considerable patience the girls adapt the tomato cans to their uses. First you get a null and some cord. Then you drive two holes in the bottom of the can and draw the string through both holes. Then you step on the cans, holding them tightly against the feet by puilling on the string, and then you walk up and down the sidewalk. It's most as exciting as walking on stills and not nearly so hard to learn. Besides, girls can't have stilts. However, it's not a girls' game for when I was a kid only boys walked on 'tomat' cans." From The Philadelphia Record.

BASEBALL PLAYER DIES OF INJURIES. Orange, N. J., July 6 (Special).—John Carroll, twenty-six years old, died last night at his home. No. 114 Hill street. Carroll was injured in a case-No. It Hill street. Carroit was induced in a carroit was in member of the baseball nine of the Central Athletic Club, of Orange, and one day when the team was playing the invincibles, of Orange, and Carroll was on first base, he was knocked over by a player who was running to base. His shoulder was broken and he received other injuries which led to his death. led to his death.

THE TOMCAT WON.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A boastful machinist employed at the Jesso, Steel Mill, near Washington, Penn., had the conceit taken out of him by a big tomcat one day this week. He was boasting of his strength, deciaring that he could pull a horse through the waters of Chartiers Creek. Superintendent Wilson of the mill offered to bet \$10 that he couldn't pull a cat through the water from bank to bank. The bet was taken, a big black tomcat was secured at a nearby house, and the two hundred mill workers gathered at the creek to see the test of strength. The machinist was on one side of the creek with one end of a rone and the cat and the spectators were on the other. The rope was tied around the cat, and, when all was in readiness, the word was given and the tug-of-war was on. The machinist held his own for a moment, and then, with a mightly heave against the straining hemp, the cat pulled him into the water.